

Bose-Einstein condensation; Quantum weirdness at the lowest temperature in the universe

JILA BEC Effort Eric Cornell, Carl Wieman 1990-

Anderson, Ensher, Jin, Hall, Matthews, Myatt, Monroe, Claussen,
Roberts, Cornish, Haljan, Donley, Thompson, Papp, Zirbel,
Lewandowski, Harber, Coddington, Engels, McGuirk, Hodby,...

\$\$ (NSF, ONR, NIST)

Part I. (1924-95) Making Bose-Einstein Condensation in a gas.

*BEC- a new form of matter predicted by Einstein in 1924 and first
created in 1995 by our group.*

Part II. An example of recent research with BEC.

temperature applet

**Absolute
(Kelvin)**

**Fahrenheit
(degrees)**

earth

300

70

Room Temp

250

Water freezes

200

Dry Ice

150

100

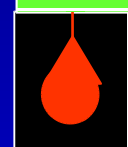
Air freezes

50

Deep space, 3 K

Absolute zero! 0
All motion stops
-273 °C

-460



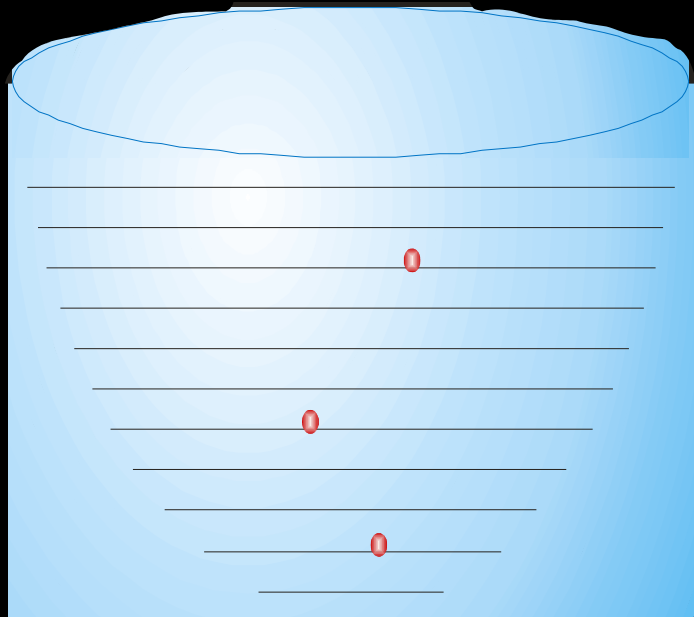
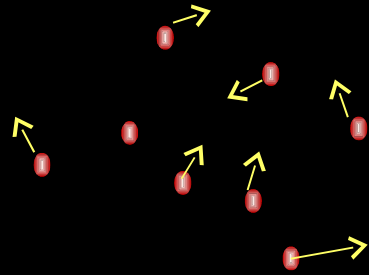
BEC at .000 000 1°
above Absolute zero



CSIU

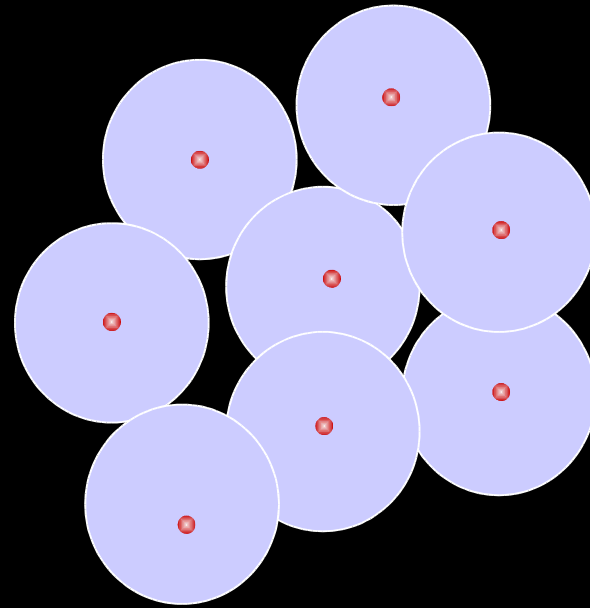
Hot atoms

(more than 10 millionths of degree above abs. zero)

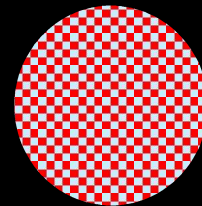


Cold atoms

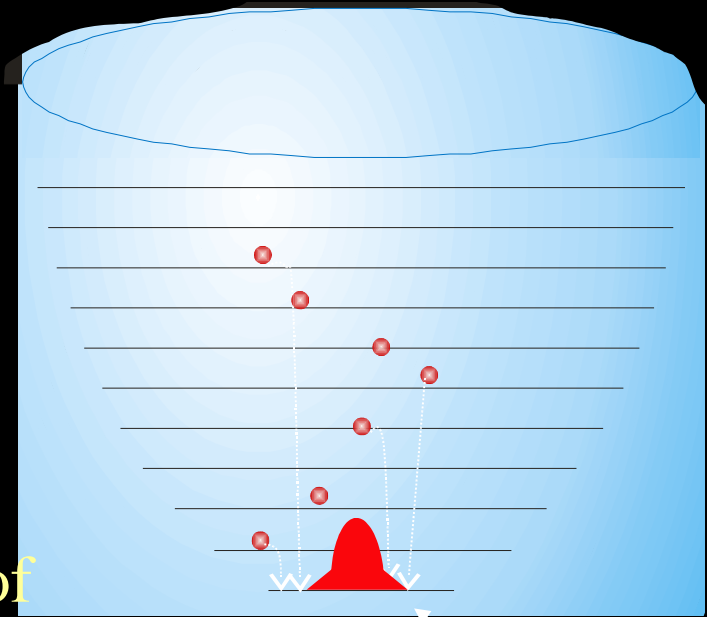
A. E. 1924



BEC



100 billionths of a degree



"superatom" --single quantum wave

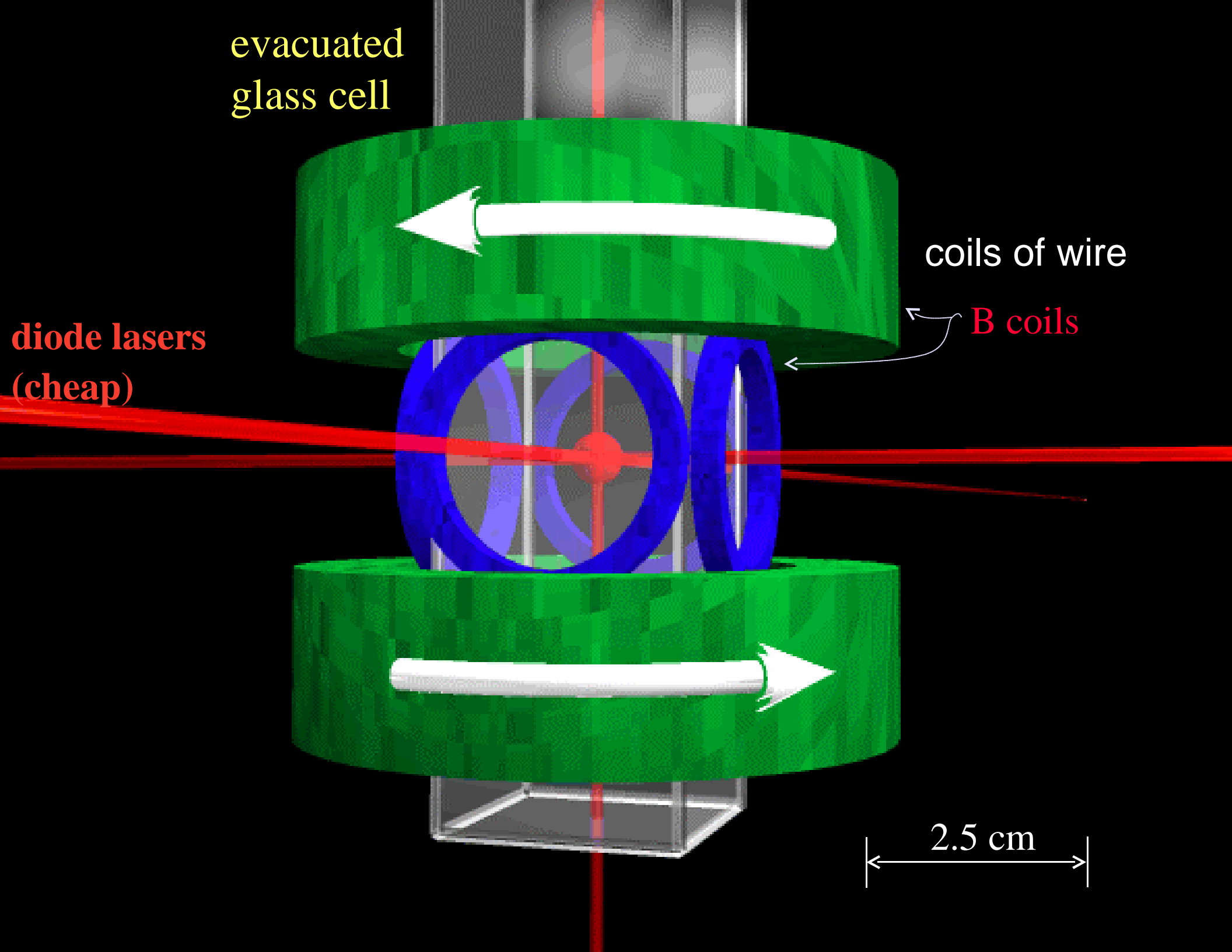
evacuated
glass cell

coils of wire

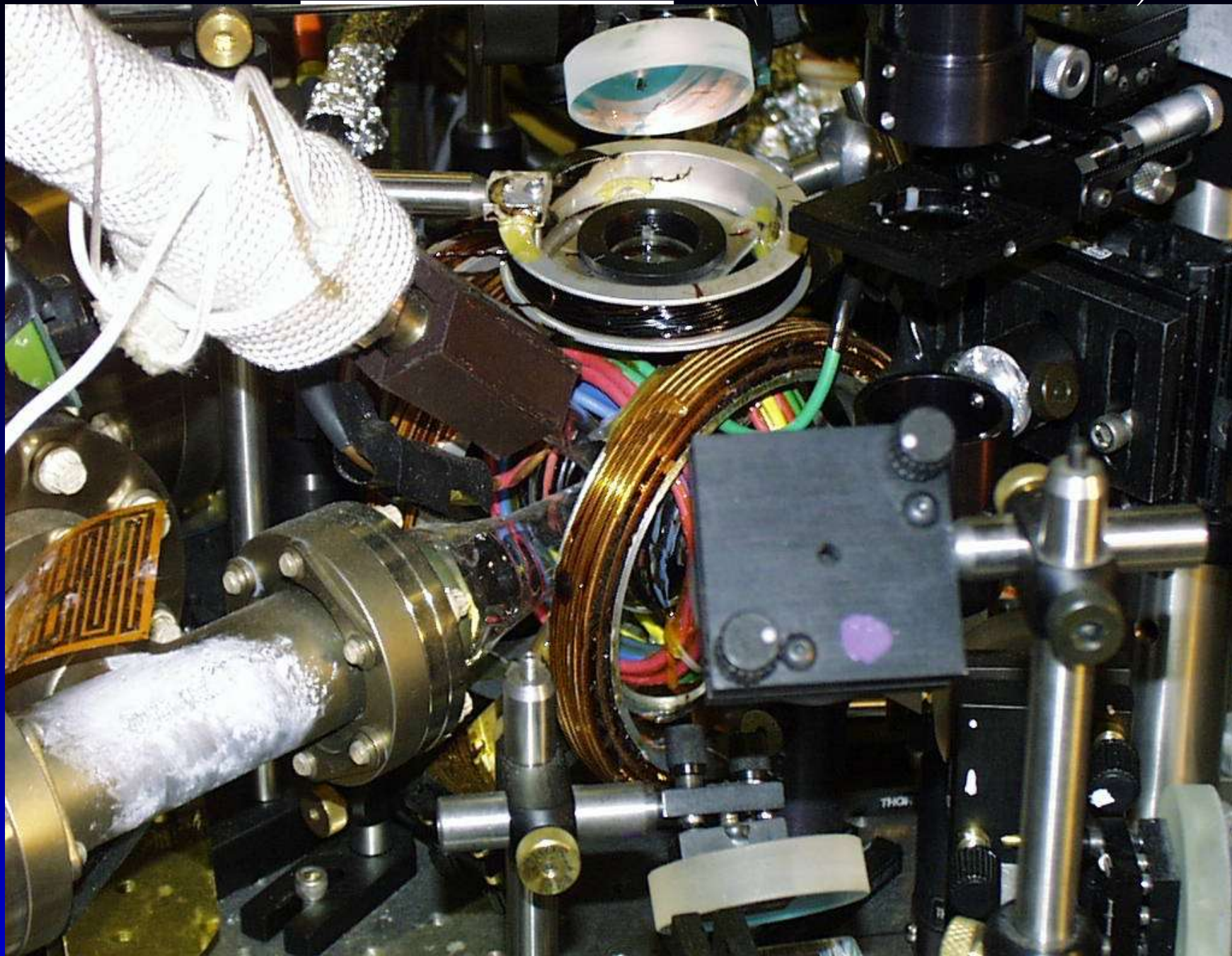
B coils

diode lasers
(cheap)

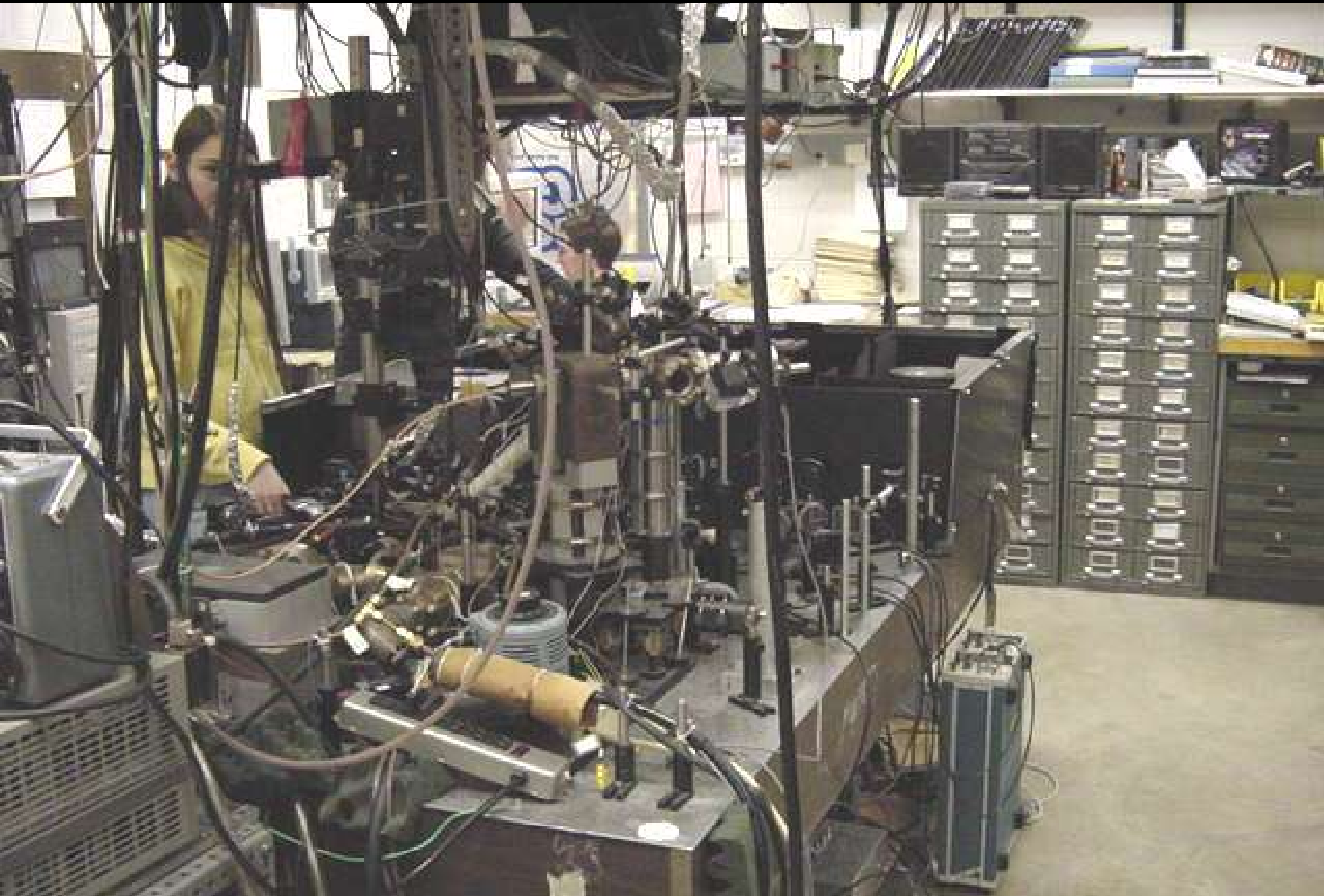
2.5 cm



JILA BEC #2 (*#1 at Smithsonian*)

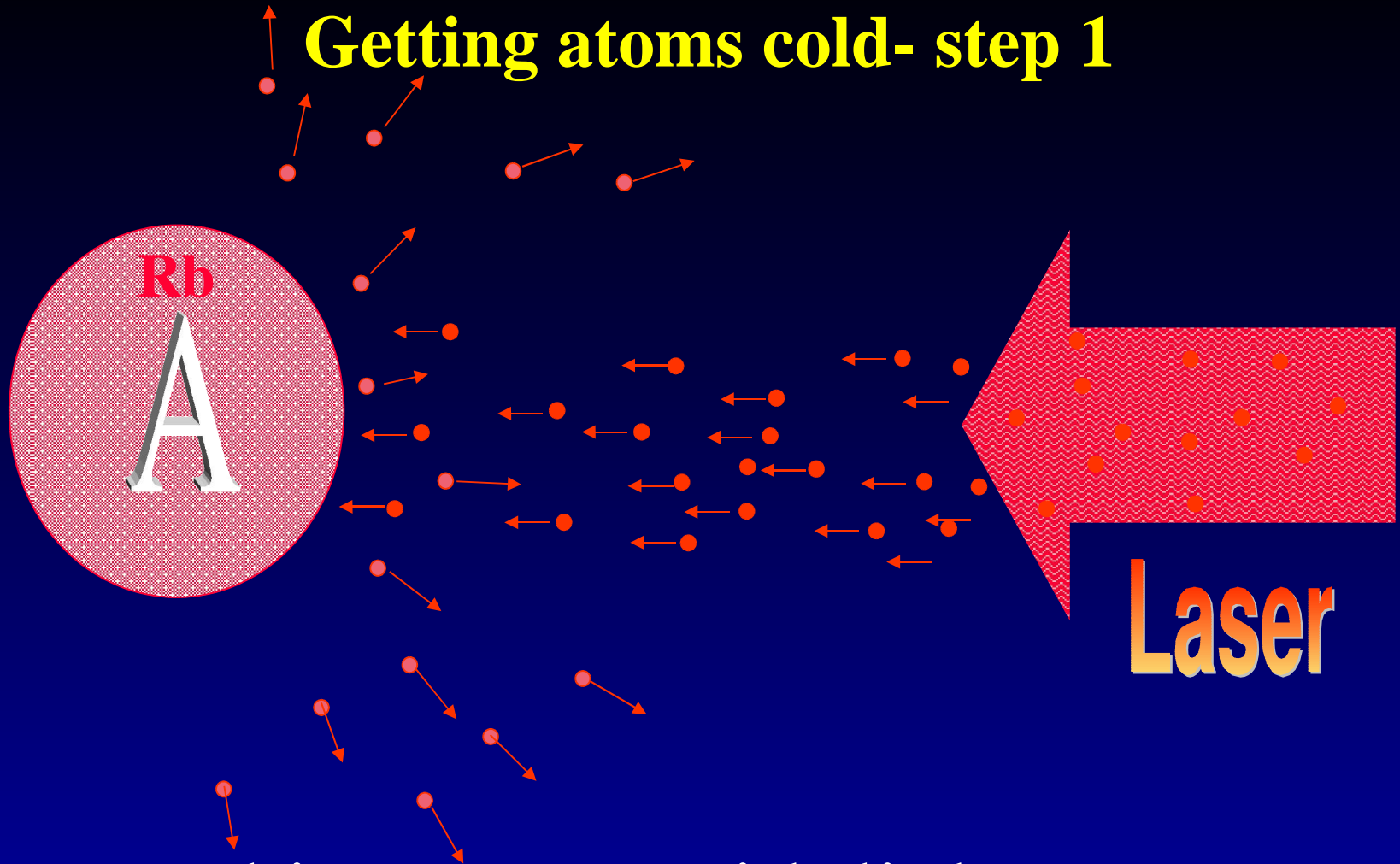


2 in.



Grad students Neil Claussen, Sarah Thompson, postdoc Liz Donley working on BEC experiment.

Getting atoms cold- step 1

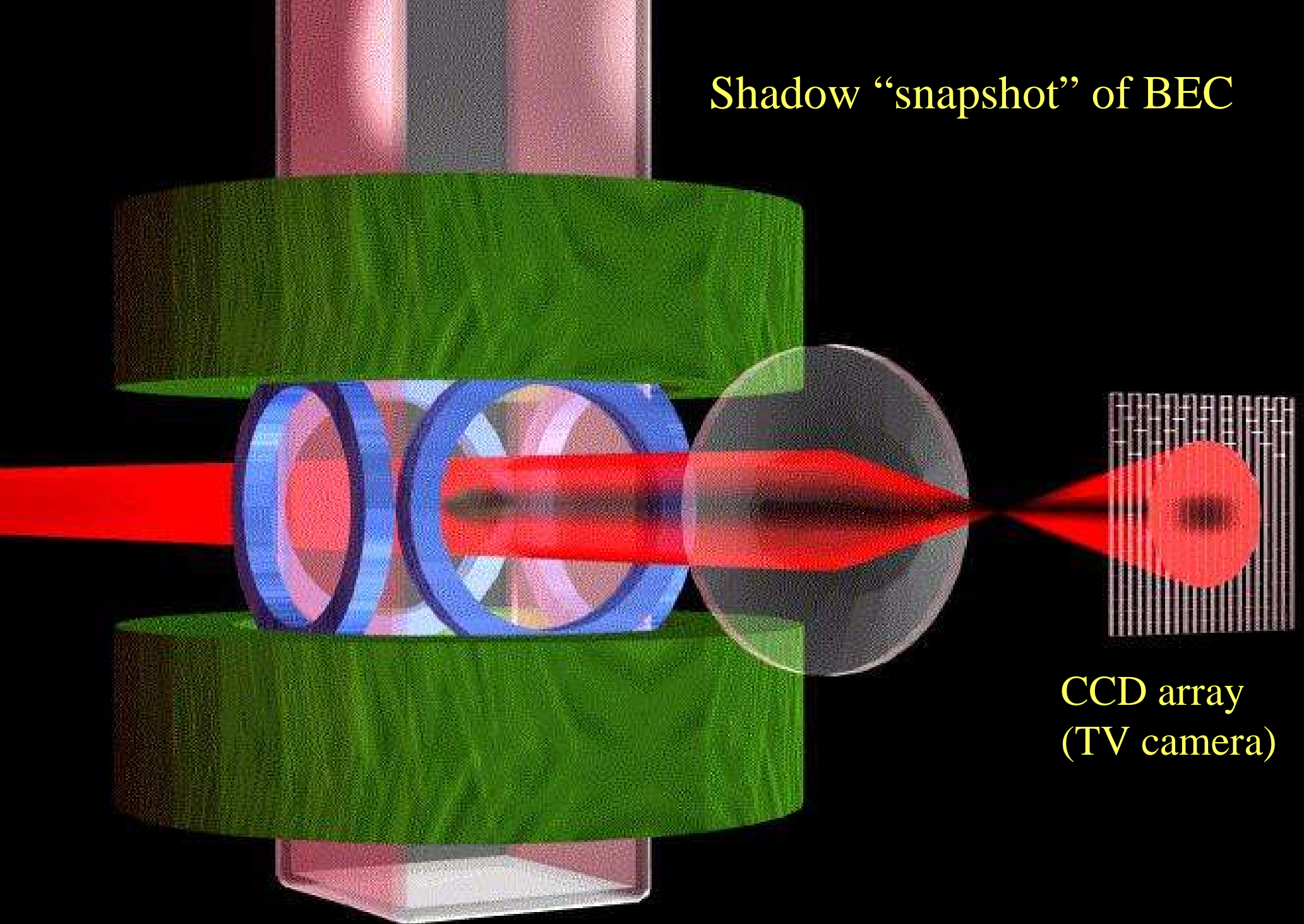


Pushing atoms with light

Why does sunlight heat you up, but
laser light cools these atoms down?

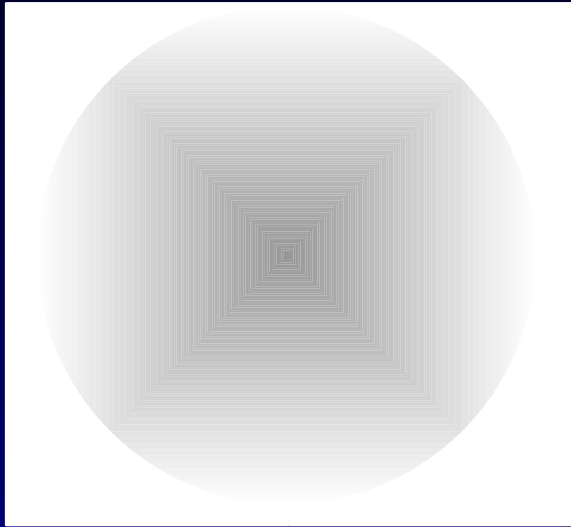
optical molasses applet
magnetic trapping applet
evaporative cooling applet

Shadow “snapshot” of BEC

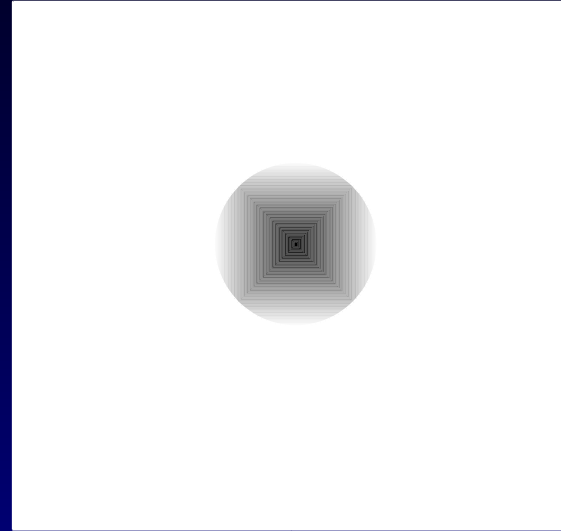


CCD array
(TV camera)

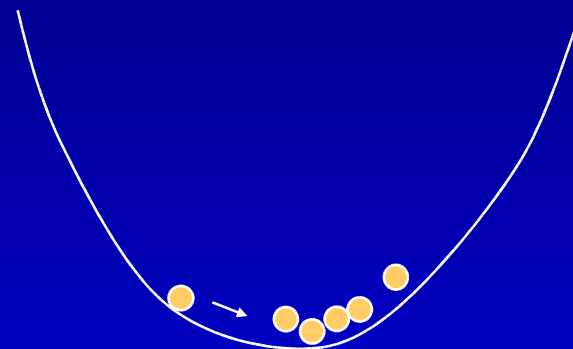
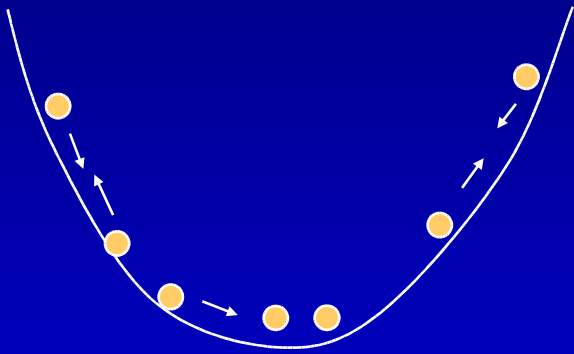
Shadow images of clouds



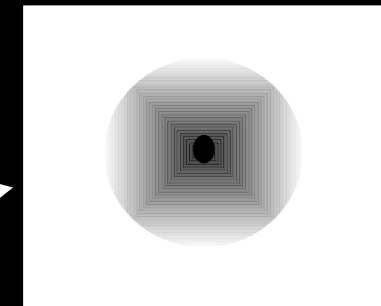
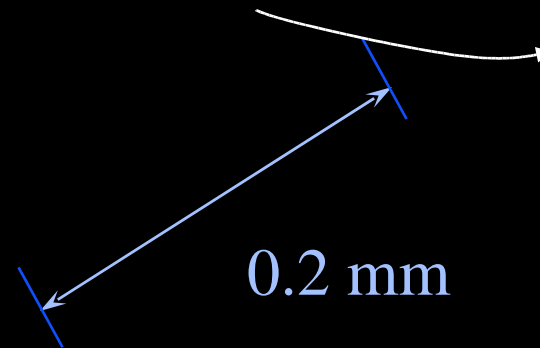
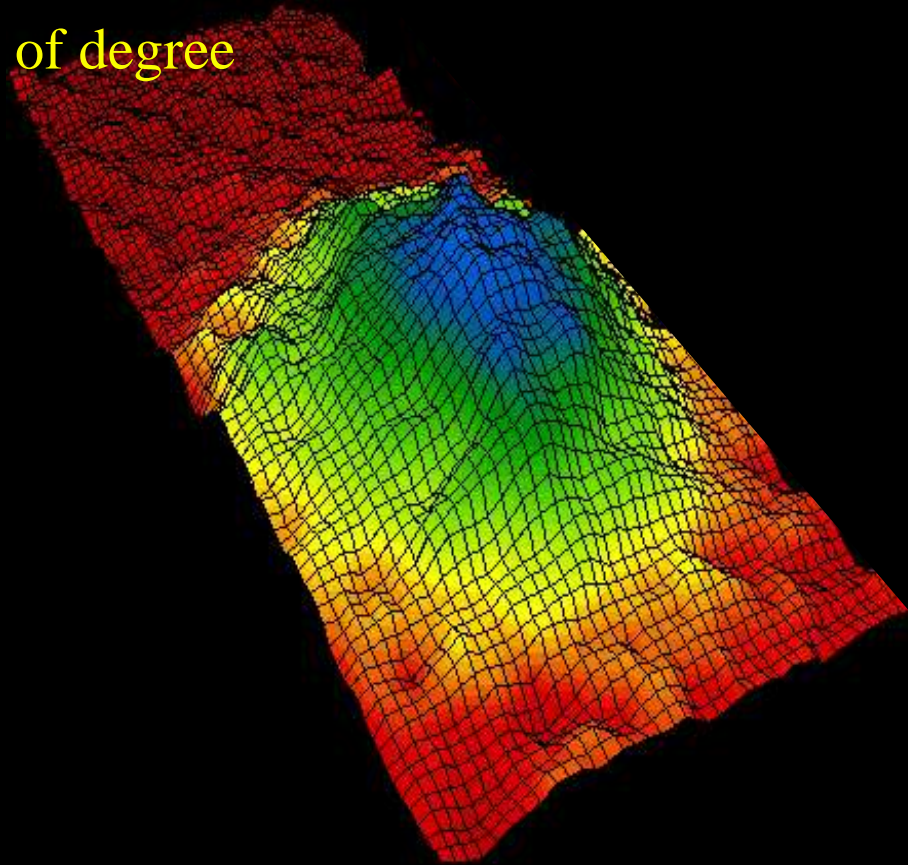
Hot cloud



Cold cloud



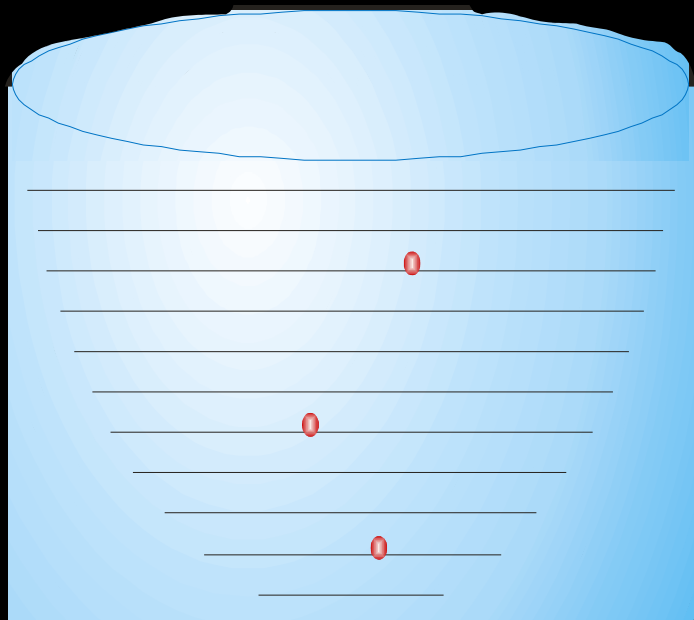
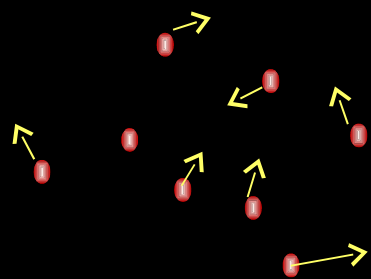
400 billionths
of degree



False color images of cloud

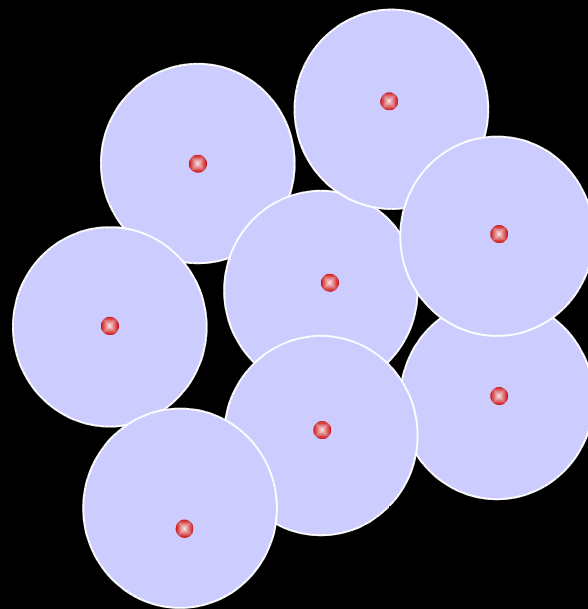
Hot atoms

(microKelvins)

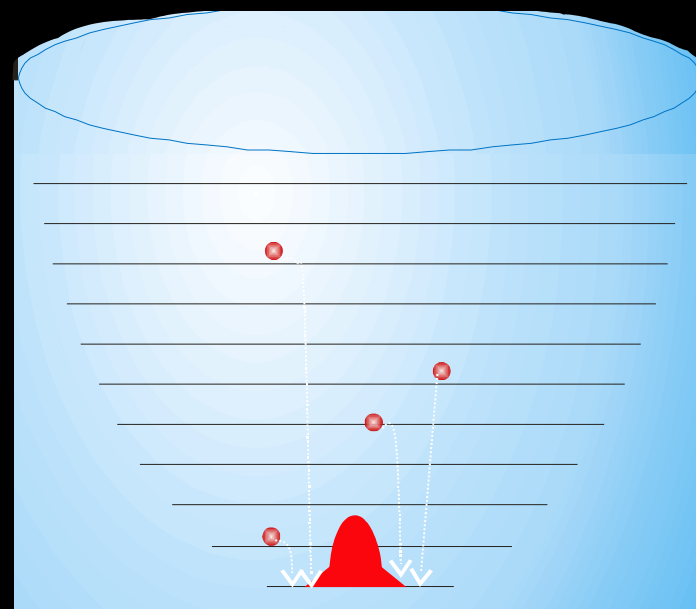
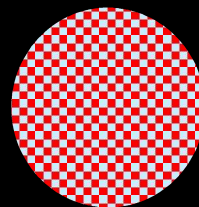


Cold atoms

A. E. 1924



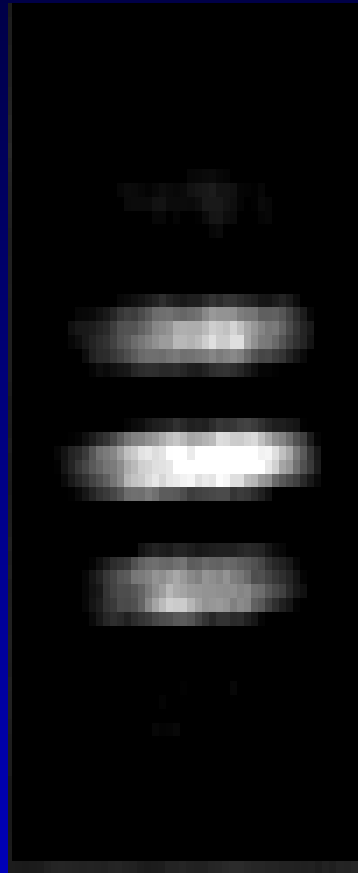
Bosons



lowest level smallest width- set by uncertainty principle

Quantum physics on “human” size scale

Control and Observe



Putting one condensate on
top of another

about width of human hair

Fringes formed with two overlapping
condensates- waves interfering.

(NIST Gaithersburg atom cooling group
- courtesy S. Rolston)

Where BEC now (post June '95)?

New regime of physics-
directly observe and manipulate quantum wave function

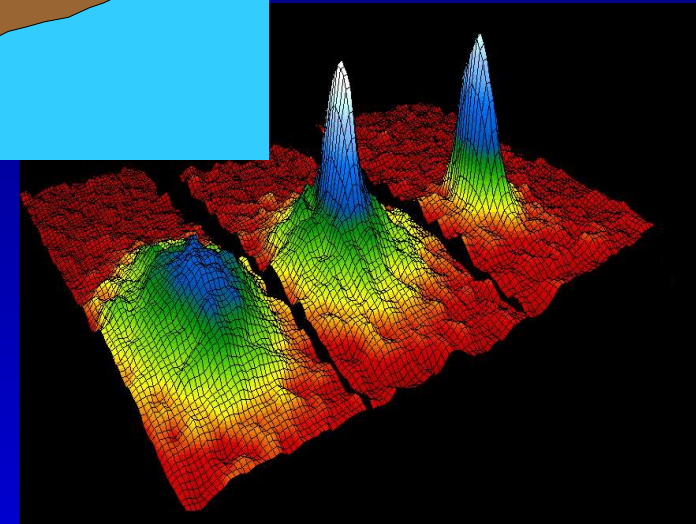
~ 200+ working experiments, many atoms (^{87}Rb , Na, Li, H, ^{85}Rb , He*, K, Cs)
countless theorists-
many thousands of papers

} >1000 scientists

- Measured and predicted all sorts of novel properties.

- New ways to study, make and manipulate.

- Potential applications.



Stockholm Sweden, Dec. 10, 2001







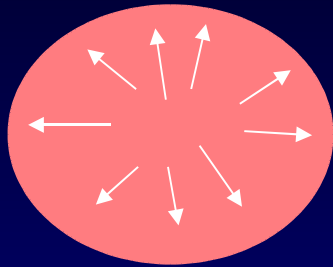


Part II. Some recent research.

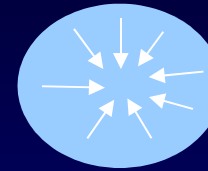
New material. Explore behavior, find occasional surprises,
understand \Rightarrow new knowledge about laws of nature.
 \Rightarrow science advances.

Controlling self-interactions with ^{85}Rb BEC

Roberts, Claussen, Donley, Thompson, CEW



repulsive (^{87}Rb , Na), $a > 0$



attractive (Li, ^{85}Rb), $a < 0$
(unstable if N large, $N_{\text{max}} \propto 1/a$)

in ^{85}Rb have experimental knob to adjust from large repulsive to nothing to large attractive!

3 billionths of a degree!

Magnetic field
(like knob to control gravity)

Plunging into the unknown— interaction attractive

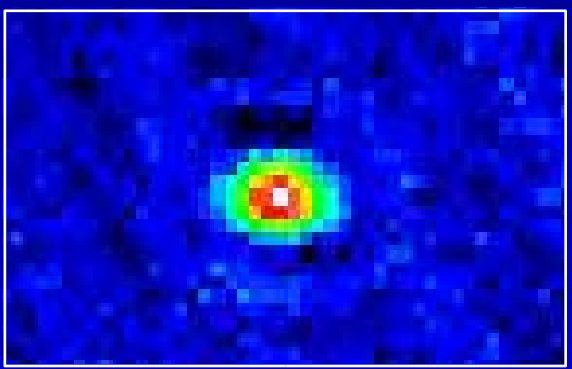
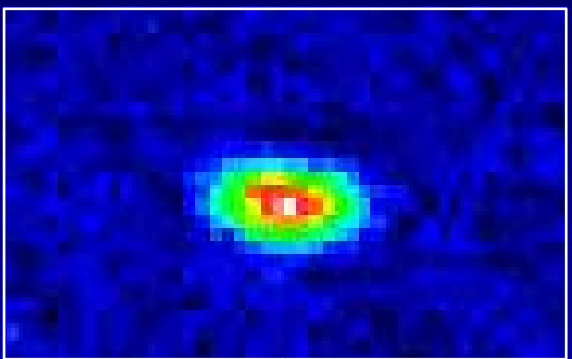
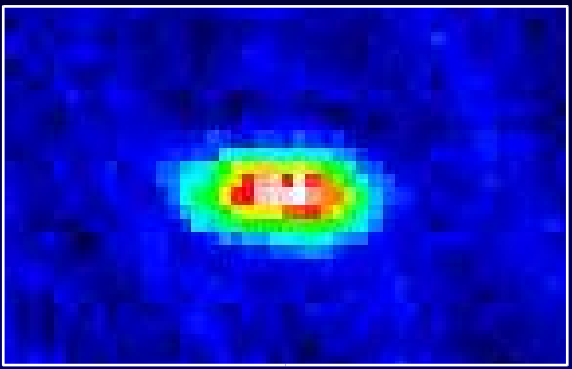
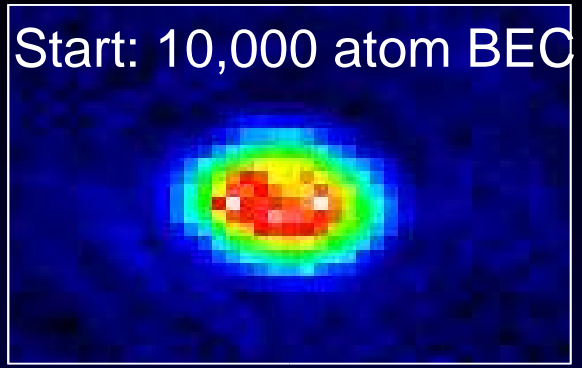
Lots of theory, varied wildly.
Little data



1. Make BEC
magnetic field
where repulsive
2. Switch to attractive.

What happens?

(how do quantum wavefunctions die?)

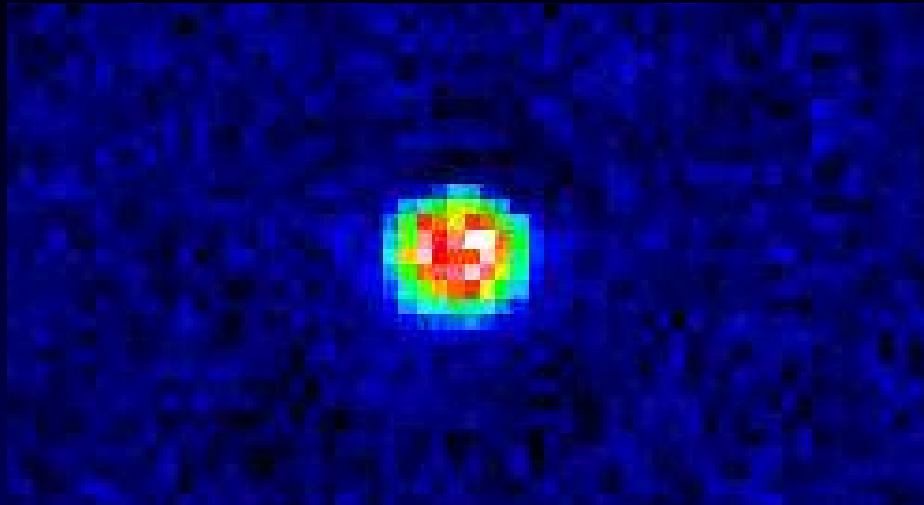


Collapse



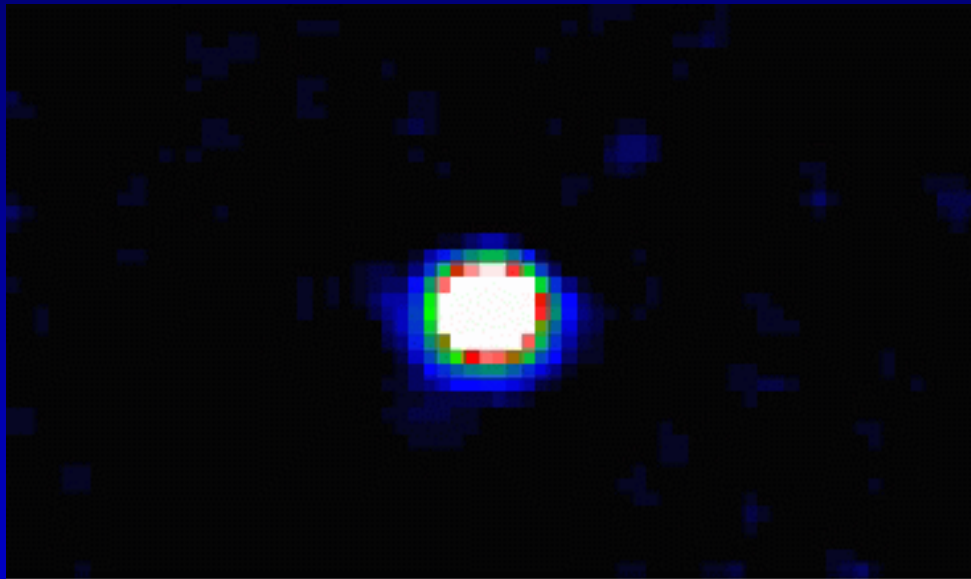
time

then...

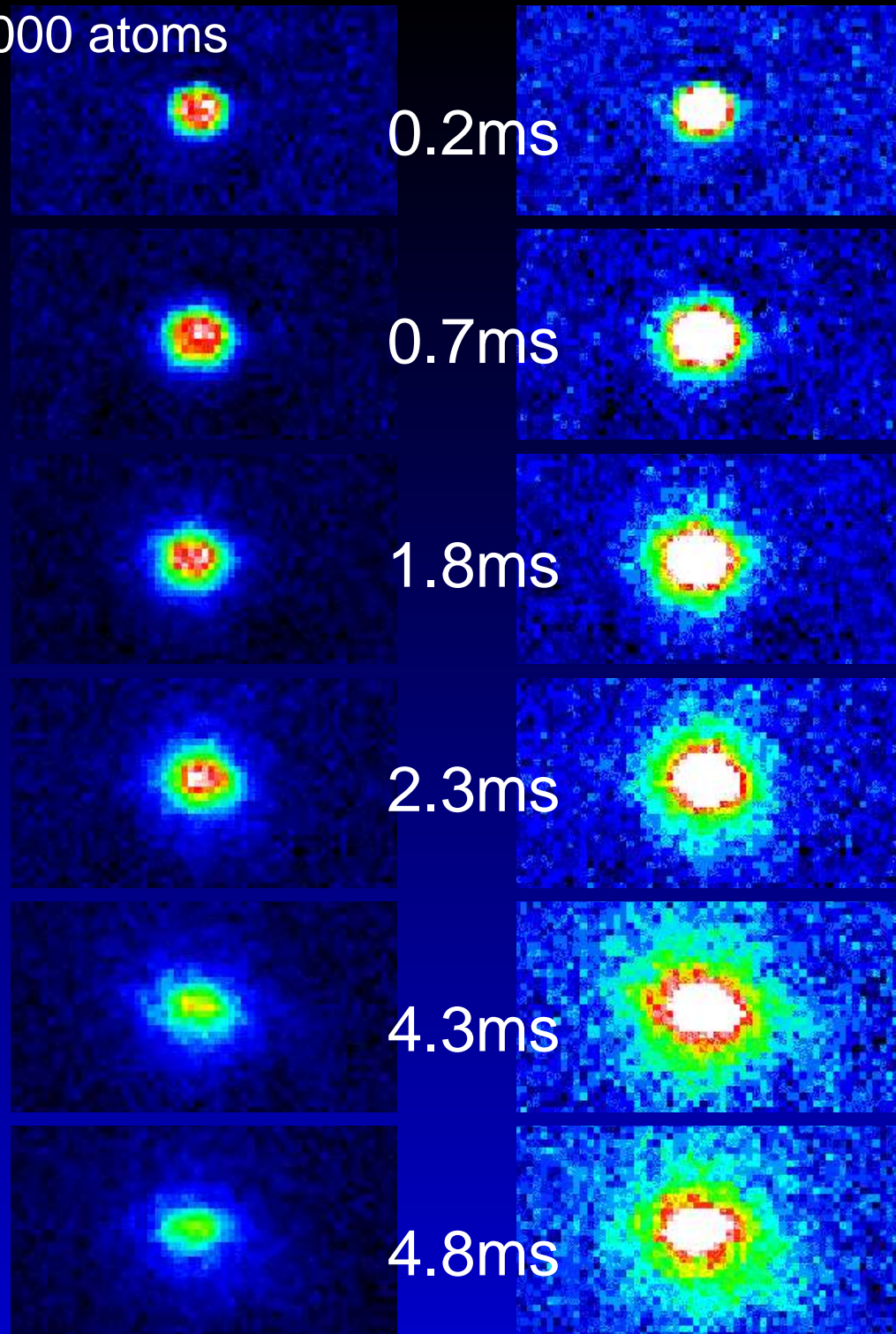


x 3
↓

Explosion !!



10,000 atoms



0.2ms

0.7ms

1.8ms

2.3ms

4.3ms

4.8ms

0.1 mm

X 3

like supernova:

- collapse
- explosion... ($\times 10^{-73}$)
- cold remnant

“Bosenova”

What is the physics of explosion???

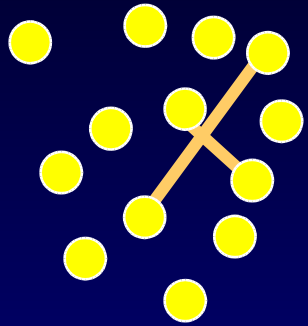
Why remnant remains?

progress...

1500 atom explosion
T ~ 200 nK

source of energy of Bose-Einstein--chemical

A New Type of Chemistry--



changing magnetic field just right turns atoms in BEC into unusual Rb_2 "molecules".

- 10,000 times larger than normal molecules
- new formation processes
- busy studying

Why remnant remains?

2006

BEC finds way to collapse into multiple BEC "solitons"--robust



What is next ?

(what is it good for?)

I. Measure and understand properties.

New area of quantum world to explore—
turning BEC atoms into strange new sort of molecules

II. Uses (??).... 5-20 years (*“laser-like atoms”*)

a. Ultrasensitive detectors (time, gravity, rotation).
making a quantum computer(?).

b. Making tiny stuff--putting atoms ***exactly*** where want them

simulations shown (and more)

www.colorado.edu/physics/2000/ see BEC section

interactive simulations for learning lots of other physics

PHET.Colorado.edu